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## Truth and Light.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Saratoga on Tuesday next. We trust that from beginning to end its proceedings will be marked by wisdom, moderation, sound judgment, and sincere American patriotism; and above all we hope and pray that truth and not lies may distinguish its whole platform, and all its declarations.

Of course, we refer especially to the subject of the tariff, and to the atrocious, inquisitorial, and populistic income tax. That tax has been foisted into the tariff

law by a violation of the Democratic national platform, promoted and encouraged by President CLEVELAND, Professor WILSON, and Speaker CRISP, and other chosen leaders of the Democracy. Respecting this whole subject, and re-

specting the relations and conduct of these leaders, the New York Democratic Convention has an indisputable right, if not a solemn duty, to express its judgment and to proclaim its attitude; and it has an equal right to withhold its judgment, and to say nothing, if the majority of its members deem it prudent and advisable to adopt that It is not for us either to dictate or petition concerning these points of party policy; but there is one point which we have some right to insist upon; and we appeal earnestly to the Convention to see that whatever it may say, or whatever it may refuse to say, its controlling purpose shall be in all cases and in all particulars to set forth the truth, and nothing but the truth.

We do not mean by this the abstractly true doctrine, the accurate and correct theory and philosophy, about the tariff and the income tax. Undoubtedly the New York Democracy is competent to form and to maintain its own ideas on these questions. It may adhere to the noble and much belied declaration of the National Democracy that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only;" or it may reject that declaration. It has authority to do the one or the other We only ask that whatever it does, it shall frankly adhere to the truth, that it shall say honestly and manfully just what it means, according to the facts as they really are. Let it tolerate no lying, no imposture of words or ideas, when it undertakes to deal with this momentous subject. If the majority of its members are for free trade. let them say so without equivocation or ambiguity. If they are for protection, that is to say, for only an undetermined modification of the Republican platform, why let them say it, so that nobody can mistake their purpose.

We plead for the full, undisguised, unmasked truth in this thing, as in all other things of politics. That, surely, is not too much to ask from the State Convention of a great historic party; and less than that the Convention cannot safely furnish.

So also with regard to the income tax: let us have the full truth. Does the Convention favor the income tax ! Then say so. Is it against the income tax ? Then it is not merely better to say so; it is necessary. Do you think it is a fulfilment of the Democratic pledge to give the country a tariff for revenue only? Then say so, and be careful to add the reasons why it is a fulfilment. Do you think it is a violation of that pledge Then say so like men and Democrats. Let us have no humbug evasions, no false pretence upon that subject.

Truth and Light! Grant these and you need never doubt that the people will deal with you justly.

# The Democratic Opportunity.

The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga presents this opportunity in the passage intended as the chief ground for opposition to Mr. Monton's Democratic opponent. It was perhaps the unavoidable sense that our political history shows the Republican side of it to have produced about all that the country has experienced of class legislation that prevented the Saratoga gathering from scoring an antagonistic Administration's most offensive act of legislation, the income tax, with any more indignant or more elaborate denunciation than "an odious income tax force bill" and a "tax on prosperity." This reads like a mere backslap at the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND trying to shuffle off responsibility for some personal measure which had proved hateful, compared to the ringing hostility with which the Populistic scheme was condemned without compromise in the Senate by DAVID BENNETT HILL. In regard to this revolutionary scheme of Populistic classification of American citizens, and to its unwarranted intrusion into a State where its political sponsors had polled less than 35,000 votes in a total far exceeding a million and a quarter, the unalterable Democratic doctrine and the true attitude of this State were tersely but impressively put by Senator Hill in the beginning of his speech of April 10:

"Against such a scheme-unnecessary, ill-timed, and mischievous suddenly sprung upon the country in the hour of its distress un Democratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies, I enter the protest of the people of the State of New York. They utterly ent from any proposal to get revenue for the general Government by taxing Incomes. Their dissent is practically unanimous and altogether implacable."

Maine and Vermont are not needed to at test the truth of this brave and patriotic statement, or to tell Senator Hill.'s party of the necessity of its reaffirmation. The arguments in behalf of the individual citizen against the discrimination of the income tax need not be recalled here. We desire to call the Democratic Convention's attention to a portion of Senator Hill's second speech

fraught with fearful consequences. In New York, as well as in many other bigles, certain stock corpora-tions created by the States, such as reliconds and transportation companies, gas companies, trust com paties, certain insurance companies, electric and power companies, and divers other corpora-tions are ettler by the terms of their incorporation or by law required to pay, in addition to the ordinary direct taxes upon their property, certain special taxes upon their earnings, dividends, or business, cometimes called a franchise tax or by some other name, which taxes go to the support of the State toxernment.

"Mr. President, as a lawyer as well as a Senator, I contend that the general Government has no coonal power by means of an income tax to reach or

destroy them. It may tax other corporations who simply pay ordinary taxes upon their real estate or capital stock, the same as citizens who own real estate or personality, but these particular orporations must be regarded as a portion of the agencies, means, or instrumentalities of the State Government, which are beyond the taxing power of any other authority. The State must be regarded as having set apart and appropriated to itself for its own purp set of administration the revenues of these cor-porations, and no other power can lawfully interfere

The lawful right and power to tax , largely involves the power to destroy. Can the general Government lawfully destroy these agencies or instrumentalities of the State scheme corporations which virtually con-stitute a part of its State system of government-a part of its scheme of administration—a part of its financial system?

"If it can tax them by usurping their earnings it can virtually destroy them. It can seriously cripple
the State Governments. The principle involved here
is the principle of State rights. The policy involved
is the policy of self preservation—preservation against
the aggrandizement of the general Government. Fedsts may approve an income tax Democrats can not. It violates our notions of State sovereignity. It offends our sense of fairness. It belittles the States It is a long step toward centralization.

This is the teaching of a statesman of the elevation to which American citizens point with pride. Compared with this resolute and elevated effort for the preservation of fundamental Democratic sentiment, the Republican attitude toward the income tax exhibits the aggressiveness and conviction of a boneless corpse. Senator HILL's speech expresses the indisputable leadership of the Democratic party and the political education of the Empire State. Its repetition in the next Democratic State platform, clearly and forcibly or doubtfully and half-heartedly, will make the Republican battle appear a discreditable struggle of the semi-allies of populism, or the heroic defence of the citizen's right to equality with his fellows, and the State's rights to govern its people safe from the unconstitutional oppression of Federal centralization.

## Foreign Political Organizations.

They are not true friends of good government who have been favoring and sustaining, during the present year, the maintenance of separate political organizations seeking to perpetuate among naturalized voters ancient prejudices and race preferences. Much time, energy, and stationery have been devoted to the maintenance of the so-called German-American CLEVE-Citizens'-Independent-Reform-Anti-Machine Volksbund, which had at its head Mr. O. OTTENDORFER. With money furnished, it is believed, by an ambitious but much disappointed ex-Mayor of this town, the so-called Latin-American or Hot Tamale Union, designed to keep Spanish, Italian, Cuban, Greek, Mexican, and Swiss voters apart and distinct from their fellow citizens of different lineage. has flourished and flickered, to the reproach of good citizenship, only to collapse ignominiously when put to the test of an actual count. Similarly another organization of paper existence and phantom following, feebly sustained, it is supposed, from the same basis of intermittent financial supplies, the Irish-American Civic Union, has fallen by the political wayside; and the bitter dissensions among the cliques, groups, juntas, combines, and assorted packages in the German-American organization as revealed at the Tuesday night meeting at Cooper Union, prefigure clearly a row and the shutting off of the beer at the spigot.

That such ill-considered, unpatriotic, and unwise gatherings of individuals opposing all sound traditions of equality in citizenship should collapse visibly and ingloriously six weeks before the election is fitting; but unfortunately this is not the termination of their power for mischief. The agitation which has been kept up for several months by these organizations has had the effect of solidifying the forces of all citizens opposed to such manœuvres, and has forced into prominence the "A. P. A." organization, a menace to free institutions, untrammelled suffrage, and good order everywhere. For these self-styled reformers are responsible, and some of them are now endeavoring, cal of other Cuckoo gatherings, railed at Senwith little grace or skill, to divert attention ator BRICE for being against the House's from their political offences by loud outcries nd denunciations of their opponents.

There is no need for establishing or maintaining any German-American, Latin-American, Irish-American, Franco-American or Dutch-American political party in New York. Such lines of difference between foreign-born voters should be obliterated, not fostered and perpetuated, and it is an element of strength in the position of Tammany Hall in the approaching campaign that it has rigidly and consistently deprecated and opposed all such movements.

### The Cost of Living in England and the United States.

In the September number of the Contemporary Review Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE tries to remove a misconception deeply rooted in the minds of Englishmen regarding the prices of the necessaries of life on this side of the Atlantic. He shows that in all items of expenditure but one an American wage earner can live as cheaply, and in one particular much more cheaply, than his English fellow workman, if he is content to live on the same scale; while his materially larger earnings permit him to enjoy many comforts which in Great Britain are looked upon as luxuries.

How are we to account for the mistaken ideas upon this subject which undoubtedly obtain in England? They are derived partly from tradition-there was a time when they had some foundation-and partly, as Mr. Carnegle sees, from the hasty impressions of travellers, which are continually disseminated in conversation or through the press. What strikes a middle-class Englishman first and most deeply on his arrival in this country is the sum which is demanded for conveying him in a carriage from the steamer to a hotel, the amount he has to pay for a bottle of imported wine, and the price of clothing made to order from imported material. These grievances he makes the most of, but he forgets to record the counterbalancing facts that railway travel is much cheaper here, and that he can live in New York at a first-rate hotel on the American plan for considerably less than he could in a London hostelry of corresponding rank. What is of much more consequence, he overlooks the circumstance that the American wage-carning class neither rides in carriages, nor drinks in ported wine, nor has clothing made to order from imported cloth. Thus it happens that the ordinary traveller carries back and diffuses very incorrect notions respecting

Mr. CARNEGIE proceeds otherwise. He enters on a detailed comparison of what it costs wage earners to live in the two countries, availing himself of some trustworthy data collected not long ago by the Massa chusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. Premising that the income of the mass of workingmen, skilled and unskilled, ranges from \$300 to \$750 a year, he points out that on the chief object of outlay, subsistence,

the cost of the necessaries of life in the

United States.

lishmen have to expend about 95 per cent. more money for the same quantity and quality. This difference might be taken for granted: food, of course, is cheaper in the United States, because it is produced here and is exported to England. As for drink, the tax on whiskey is nearly six times greater in Britthat on beer almost twice nin, and as great. Tobacco, which also may be included in subsistence, pays a tax fourteen times greater in England than it does in this country. Tea and coffee, free to the American, are taxed in Great Britain. It is only sugar which, free in England, will be taxed under the GORMAN act so as slightly to increase the cost per pound. The next important item in the expenditure of a wage earner's household is rent. This is undoubtedly lower by about one-third in Great Britain. The difference, however is to some extent compensated by the fact that, whereas the skilled British workman is content with two rooms, an American insists upon having three or four. The third subject of disbursement is clothing, which, as the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics computes, represents seven per cent. of a wage earner's outgo in the United States, and exactly the same percentage in England. This need surprise no one who reflects that everything worn by wage earners, whether made of woollen or cotton cloth or of leather, is manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. On the fourth indispensable object of outlay, fuel, experts find that American and British workingmen spend exactly the same percentage of their incomes, namely, six per cent., the greater cheapness of the combustible in the United States being offset by the fact that more of it is needed, owing to the severer cold.

The outcome of this detailed comparison is that, by reason of the greater cost of subsistence, an English workingman pays about ten per cent, more than the American for the necessaries of life. It is true that since the Massachusetts report was compiled, wages which then were almost twice as high in the United States have fallen in this country some ten per cent, upon an average; but their purchasing power has more than correspondingly increased, for nowhere in the world have the prices of food and clothing declined so fast and so far as they have in the United States during the last sixteen months. It remains true, therefore, that the American artisan can live, upon the whole, more cheaply than his English confrère, provided he is content to live the same kind of life. As a rule, however, he is not content, and here we come to a second cause of the confusion of ideas on this matter which exists in England. If we except the Hungarian, Slav, Italian, and Polish or Russian Jew emigrants, workmen in the United States spend much more than they would in England. They earn enough to provide themselves with what elsewhere would be deemed luxuries, and they habitually indulge in them. But the circumstance that they choose to live in a different manner from that customarily adopted by artisans in England, does not alter the fact that, for those similar things which are absolutely necessary, the cost, viewed collectively, is considerably less in the United States.

# Will the Fool's Cap Be Worn?

The Democrats must decide whether for the approaching campaign they will travel the road of the ridiculous, along which the Cuckoo forces throughout the country are marching without a check.

Here we have the CLEVELAND candidate for Senator of Illinois, FRANKLIN MC-VEAGH, shouting that "the tariff re formers of Congress want absolutely free sugar," although only two months. ago Mr. CLEVELAND denominated sugar "taxable article" and declared that the "Democratic principle and policy lead this result, alike unnecessary and deplorable, to the taxation of sugar." Some Democrats of a county convention in Ohio, typipopgun bills for free "raw" materials." whereas President CLEVELAND was with BIRICE on the sugar question, however Brick stood toward coal and iron. The Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, also typical of this rattle-brained disingenuousness, "accepts the Chicago platform in full faith" and then reaffirms it. faith in President CLEVELAND and Chair man Wilson."

The House of Representatives, the Administration concurring, proved before its adjournment in August that the theory of free raw materials, exploited with such tremendous flourish, rests on the ephemeral basis of transitory prejudice and not principle. The popgun bills passed by the House of Representatives, giving the Cuckoo view of what the Tariff bill ought to be, to make it sound on the question of free raw materials, were for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore, and free burbed wire. Free barbed wire dressed up as a cardinal principle of the Democratic party Between free barbed wire viewed in light, and free corkscrews, there is no step: they are side by side in political standing All that can be said of them is that before the overpowering and rivalry-killing principle of a tariff for revenue only, free barbed wire and free corkscrews occupy precisely the same platform-defying position of unconstitutionality as free coal, free iron ore, free sugar, or free anything, that sectional influence or unregenerate protectionism

can strive for. When a great power-holding faction of the Democracy discards its fundamental principles and follows the guidance of Cuckoo worship, the farce now playing in politics becomes a practically sure result Statesmen who rave about free raw mate rial, and illustrate it by free barbed wire knock their own theory into the ditch of nonsense, and show themselves on the dunce's stool, innocently asking the public to put caps on too. Is the Democratic party to adopt that article as its campaign badge As a rule people don't like to parade themselves publicly as fools.

# Stealing and Hoodwinking.

In a speech delivered at Augusta last Friday night, the Hon. CHARLES FREDERICK Chisp, after calling the income tax "a matter of justice," used this language in reference to that tax and the Populists: "They have got a proposition in their platform, believe, for an income tax, that is very good. I don't say that everything in factir platform is bad. I say that what is good in their platform is old, and that what is new in their platform is bad. That which t

ood they are trying to steal from another party, and vith that which is bad they are trying to deceive and soudwink a distressed propin It has never struck us that the Populists were endowed with much sense of humor, but perhaps the Georgia variety is differeut. Evidently Mr. CRISP thinks so, or he would not have taken the humorous ton that must have been evident when the words we have quoted were uttered, but has

now died cut and cannot be detected in

leaque of the fact to represent the Populists as stealing from the Democrats, and to speak of the income tax as if it were a Democratic invention taken up by the Populists. As a means of converting the Georgia Populists, however, this piece of humor, if it is humor, must be ineffective. Populists have seen the Democratic party stealing their thunder. What is more, they have seen the Democratic President and Congress trying to deceive and hoodwink a distressed people with a fraudulent tariff. As against Democrats that support the income tax the Populists have a fair argument. The Populists don't care much about the tariff and they care a great deal about the income tax. Judged by the record, the feeling of the Democrats in the Fifty-third Congress is the same. A Republican-Populist tariff, with no Democratic principle in it, was good enough for them. The Democrats have gone over to the Populists, not the Populists to the Democrats.

Of course, Speaker CRISP knows his audiences, and his popularity in Georgia commands a respectful hearing for anything be says. Still, there are some subjects that even the most skilful and popular Demoeratic orator must find ticklish. Stealing principles and deceiving the people are two of those subjects.

THE SUN long ago advised its readers that MORTON and SAXTON would be the Republican candidates. In fact, we told of it on Friday, Aug. 31. If you see it in Tue Sun it is so!

The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, to whom the Republican National Convention of 1892 in Minneapolis denied a renomination for the office of Vice-President, the duties of which he had, with wisdom, judgment, and discretion, most honorably and ably and acceptably performed, was nut at the head of the Republican State ticket in Saratoga on Tuesday night for the office of Governor of New York, Turned down at Minneapolis, he turns up at Saratoga. For the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Re publicans put in nomination on Tuesday Mr.

CHARLES T. SAXTON, the author of the existing encumbrance to honest suffrage and a free exercise of the electoral franchise, the SAXTO ballot law; and those persons who have suffered under its perplexities will have, in every polling place within the State this year, an oppor tunity of recording their opinion of the cham pion and contriver of that device. It is an opportunity long coveted and easily embraced, a the fat boy remarked of the thin girl in the

nursery rhyme.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Re ablicans have nominated the Hon. ALBERT HAIGHT of Buffalo, who was their unsuccessfu candidate for the same office in 1889, when he was beaten by a majority of 15,000. In New York city the majority against him was 65,000, i Kings 6,800, in Albany 3,600, and in Renssel aer 3,600. The successful Democratic compet iter of Judge HAIGHT on that occasion was th Hon. DENIS O'BRIEN, against whom a loud out cry was made on what would now be described as "A. P. A." grounds. It proved unavailing, as all such unjustifiable and un-American cri sades must prove in the Empire State of New

The Democrats in Saratoga next Tuesday will put up a ticket with no turned-down man, and n past-defeated candidate upon it.

The Democrats will probably nominate E. C. Examior, the rich banker. The Republicans, in order backet, the rich banker is the strongest possible ticket, burgiest Commun.

If the Connecticut Democrats nominate Mr BENEDICT, and the Administration is somewhat bound, murally, to have that done, the Republicans will be forced into a practical walkover This Mr. BENEDICT, according to Mr. CLEVE LAND's theory of trusts, is a very pernicious person. He is a glaringly and successfully plundering member of the "Community o Pelf." Mr. CLEVELAND's own and latest charac terization of trusts. In moments when persons friendship is supreme, Mr. CLEVELAND goes yachting with BENEDICT and partakes of the pelf; but in moments of true Roman grandeur Mr. CLEVELAND thinks BENEDICT sh inil. As the laws of this sane and Democratic won't allow that, Mr. CLEVELAND would be bound to visit his friend with the bes punishment he could find, and that would be a nomination for Connecticut's Governor, and then a defeat that would make him conclud that Mr. CLEVELAND's denunciation of trustand gross and senseless abuse of reputable and honored citizens, including this same Mr. BENEprov himself, was not, to his own mind. buncombe after all.

The "Maxims for Preachers" which that eminent Jewish divine Rabbi Isaac M. Wise has put in print for their service are hard. Her are three of them: "If you have nothing to say say nothing. When you are done, stop. Do not speak nonsense in the pulpit." In laying down ese terrifying maxims the rabbi assumer that there are preachers who violate them. This, again, looks rather rough, though for all we know it may be true. We are told by a philosopher who ought to know that if they were strictly enforced in all the pulpits of New York Christian and Jewish, many of our preachers would go on strike.

The admirable movement for building good country roads which has of late years been started in many States is now conspicuously active in various parts of the commonwealth

over which Governor, WERTS presides. The decisive impetus to it was given through the passage of a law by the New Jersey Legisla ture, about two years ago, furnishing State aid in the construction of county roads. Under its operation scores of fine macadamized or gravel lighways have taken the place of wretched sandy or boggy thoroughfares. People along some parts of the coast who have been accustomed to these latter makeshifts now enjoy. here and there, patches of thoroughly hard roads, fit to drive on. A like experience has been found in parts of the interior of the State, while other improvements have resulted from the stimulus given to improvements carried out under the old county laws. The new provision for putting a share of the

read building on the State has led to some litigation, in various ways, but it seems to be gaining in popular favor as its results are seen Good roads are a great blessing to any people. THE INCOME TAX.

# Another Point Against Its Constitutionality.

Prom the Philadelphia Press. In your editorial of the 15th inst. you have not mer ioned what seems to me the principal constitutions objection to the present income tax law. It is true that the hupreme Court, in the two income tax cases you mention, did decide that our income tax growing out of the emergencies of the war was not a direct tax, and therefore Coogress was not bound to levy it by apport/onment among the several States according to their population, but in reaching this conclusion the Supreme Court declared in both cases that it was not a direct tax, but a tax in the nature of an excise or tury. This decignation at once opened the door to another constitutional objection, which, curiously enough, does not a sem to have been brought to the attention of the court. Another clause of the Constitu-tion requires that "all duties, imposts, and exclass shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The present income tax law proposes to exempt all incomes under \$4,000, and taxes those over it. At the same time, where the income of less than \$4,000 is derived entirely from corporate investments, there is no exemption whatever, as the corporation is bound to pay the tax on its cutire net earnings, thus decreasing the tax the dividend of the investor. All building and loan associations, mutual insurance companies and various other corporations and associations are utirely exempt from its provisions. with all these discrininations be said to be orm throughout the United States ?"
Funkturputs, Sept. 15, 1804. Whiles C. Hanns

# Lummis's General Boom

To rug Epston or Tax New-Ney: The Democrati party needs a good man for Mayor or Governor in or-ter to defeat the Republicant. Why not nominate COST OF THE INSANE.

Fentimony that the City's Expenditures Are Greater in Proportion Than the State's, The State Commissioners in Langey continued yesterday their investigation of the city's asylums for the insane. President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction testified that the city paid in salaries to attendants for the insane \$260,000 a year; for supplies, \$650,000, and for repairs, \$15,000. The State allowed \$3.75 a week per capita for the maintenance of the insane, while the city's allowance was only \$2.75. The figures, nevertheless, seemed to show that the city would save from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 a year if the State had charge of the city's insane. President Porter would not admit, however, that any advantage would be derived from the transfer of the city' insane to the care of the State.

Commissioner Charles E. Simmons followed President Porter as a witness, and differed from him in assenting to the opinion that a separate department to take care of the insane would be dvantageous. In answer to further questioning, the witness said that he devoted about two hours a day to his duties as Commissioner of Charities and Correction except during the summer months and on Saturdays. He rarely visited any of the institutions except when complaint was made. These occasions have been very rare. Superintendent Blake of the Department of Charities and Correction testified that patients were rarely transferred from city to State asylums. Sometime stils was done because the relations were able to pay a small amount of money for the maintenance of the patient, but not sufficient to keep them in a private asylum. In these cases patients were sent to the State asylums because the State has facilities for collecting the money.

In this city there is no one to collect this money and no provision is made for such patients. Mr. Blake said he was not now interested in any private insane asylum, but had been interested in the Amityville (L. D. Asylum. His reason for giving up his connection with the institution was that President Porter suggested the advisability of such a step. He could not tell what prompted the suggestion and thought it rather unjust at the time. He was positive that it was not made because too many patients had been sent to that asylum and that the fact might cause comment. Not very many patients were sent there, he said.

The hearing will be continued. hours a day to his duties as Commissioner of

sent there, he said.

The hearing will be continued.

## MUCH SHOW AND RAD WORK. Many Defects in the New Thirteenth Regi

The new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment situated on Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, is in a oad state. The basement was inundated from the backing up of water from the sewers during the recent rains, while the rain came through the roof of the armory in a deluge. There were leaks in the roof every twenty feet. said to be due to the use of cheap tin and to poor orkmanship. Before the roof of the armory was put on, Col.

Austen fought against the using of the cheap material, but the architect managed to persuad the Commissioners that the material was al right, Col. Austen says the new armory, which cost \$750,000, is much show and any amount o

poor work.

On Thesday evening the Colonel and other offi-cers of the regiment were at the armory to meet cers of the regiment were at the armory to meet the architect, who wanted to turn over the rifle range to the regiment. The engine in the range would not work, neither would the electric bat-teries. Another attempt will be made to get the range in order by Friday, Sept. 21.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Democrats Crying for Light and Deliverance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: In Sunday's Sus, under the caption "Democrats from Principle," you say "The falseness is not in the Democratic party. It party." Perhaps no Democrats can be found within the marches of the Democracy who will deny the truth of the statement above quoted but those same false leaders themselves. That is sunlight thrown deep down into a sort of hell's kitchen full of evildoer busily plying their several vocations.

What shall we do? You show us the guif, but how

hall we close it? You throw light into the pitfalls, but still we go tumbling in. Are the six millions of Democrats to be forever relegated to the back room of our council chamber, to sit there mum as statues. while a few hundred thousand of the unwashed un combed, and, for the most part, illiterate, loud-mouthed, profane barroom politicians sit in the front and shout like so many Jeffreys or Jack Cades? Will David R. Hill help us out of the dilem make him President at the next term? If so, ther three cheers for D. B. Hill! Anybody, anybody, at when taken in the full sense of the term, sir, for revenue only. Equal taxation. Justice to all

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir; Perhaps the "May sooth graduate" who so highly eulogized his alma mater in this morning's SEN may kindly make known some of the many profound works of literature nowned professors and scholars of that college From their fruits you shall know them." A very reditable compendium of theology by a former Pres dent, and a more deserving work on geology by Dr. Molloy, are the best known products of that well-endowed establishment. For this is very little, It endowed establishment for this is very little. It might be useful, it would at least be a gratifying evidence of the deep and extensive learning that should reign where there is so much wealth and leisure as there is in Dunhovne, to publish a list of some of the philosophical, historical, or even religious works written by men educated in the Institution. Are there any such works?

Philosophical and the control of the cont

## A Belated Letter on the Astor Library. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The attack upon the Astor Library in the column signed "E." in your esteemed newspaper of this date is unjust. It is not

specific as to facts and so cannot be specifically answered. But without any idea or impression as to its motive. I state that it is uncalled for and unirue.

I have known and used the Astor Library for twenty years and more. It is not a circulating library, and to exist at all, it must fulfil the conditions of the trust which maintains it, which is, among other things, "to prevent Weary Waggles and William Walker (your rrespondent appears to be better acquainted with them than most of us) from carrying off under their waistroats the whole set of Patent Office reports and

waisteens the whole set of Patent Office reports and pawning them." &c. And if it is closed for that month in the year which its quarier century of experience has shown to be the one when the library is least used, it is because the charter of the library recognizes the its because the charter of the library recognizes sed, it is because the charter of the library recognizes and cordially before the multic, without question and without restriction, for the remaining months.

The astor Library is a reference library, and any one, however habited, who applies to inform sinself on any subject at its desk will be supplied with as many armfuls of works upon that subject as be can early to the consulting tables. The Columbia College Library is a general library, supported by the funds of a university which keeps it always open, and to those to whom its controlled as your correspondent points out-than the Astor. But it so because the funds and rules of the subjects has been been formed to the nuiversity happens to be more convenient of the subjects has been been formed to the rules of the subjects has been been formed from a supplementation, or its terms not properly sidnelistered benefaction, or its terms not properly sidnelistered benefaction.

# Nothing New Except The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Solomon remarked that there was nothing new under the son. In a measure he was right. He shift know Edison, though, or THE SUN which is always new. There was a fues some time ago about a man who asked where he was at. There's quite a talk now about roof gardens. Wel I re-cred." Nectes Ambressiane "yesterday, and I fluid the shepherd asking where he is at and a whole Noswas speri on the leads, the flowery decorations of which brought flowery talk from the poet of the Altrive. The hoktograph and the entireboard are described by Evelyn and Pepps. How much is there that is new, anyway?

## He Has Forgotten the Answer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Recently I evolved

from my inner consciousness one of the best conun-drums ever sprung on the public. It was this: What is the difference between the house of Gray Gables and the House of Seven Sables? The answer was altogether unique, but hanged if I haven't forgotten what it was, and only one dissert applies. I thought I would leave it to the renders of the great luminary, dr., at two cents a copy. Send replies to Yus S. You have a policy to the S. Nawass, Sept. 15.

Fall Time. From the Atlanta Constitution, Fail time in Georgia
Comes but onct a year:
Ketch the possum by the tail,
Or ketch him by the car: But ketch him! O ketch him! An' 'crost the griddle stretch him! He certain that you felch him. Yor it's only eact a year!

Fall time in Georgia.

hipeakers on the stump!

Kefen the rabbit by the tail

Or ketch him on the jump. But ketch him' O ketch him' An' akin him quick an' stretch him' Be certain that you fetch him. For it's only onet a year'

di time in Georgia, fear the partridge call! hen the hound dogs lay the buck, fust ketch him -horns and all!

But ketch him! O ketch him! An' on the hickory stretch him:

THE ETIOLOGY OF THE PLAGUE. Besuits of the Study and Research of Prof.

Kitaunto of Japan, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- One of the most curlous illustrations of Japanese progress lately noted is the presence in the weekly abstract of caniitary reports issued by the Marine Hospital Service of an elaborate report relative to the plague in China by Prof. S. Kitasato, who was sent to Hong Kong by the Japanese Government to study the etiology of the plague by modern methods. Dr. Kitasato, with great courage and the most careful minuteness of research, appears to have studied the characteristics of the bubonic plague lif the most satisfactory manner, and he has clearly established by bacteriological observations that the disease owes its origin to a bacillus, the presence of which can be detected in the blood, in the glandular swellings,

origin to a bacillus, the presence of which can be detected in the blood, in the glandular swellings, and in the spleen and other internal organs of the victims. In the course of his researches he drew blood from the finger tips of dying victims, and examined it under the microscope. He participated in many post-mortem examinations, and made experiments on animals with cultivations of the bacilli thus obtained.

One singular result of his investigation is an expianation of the hitherto starcely credited statement which has come down to us from the days of Daniel Deface and rais emerge from their holes and drop dead. This was supposed to be the result of some miasmatic fever accompanying the plague. Dr. Kitasato gathered up quantities of dust from the floors of the infected houses in Hong Kong and administered that dust to rate and mice the sum bacilli were found in their internal organs as in those of the animals died from teranus, others with distinct plague symptoms, and the same bacilli were found in their internal organs as in those of the plague patients who had succumbed.

Dr. Kitasato describes the bacilli of chicken cholers. They look like rods with rounded ends, and are readily stained by the ordinary aniline dyes so as to be susceptible of careful observation. Dr. Kitasato experimented with mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, and pigeons, all of which, except the pigeons, which seemed to be exempt from the poison, died in from two to five days after being inoculated with the piague bacilli, and each presenting symptoms resembling those of the human victims of the disease.

The preventives which this distinguished to be employed

disease. The preventives which this distinguished Japanese expert recommends to be employed against the plague are the ordinary precautions of attention to general hygiene, good drainage, perfect water supply, and, above all, clean-liness in dwelling houses and of the person; isolation of the sick after the disease breaks out, and disinfection by carbolic acid and quick lime.

#### SUGAR MEN AFTER THE BOUNTY. Petition for a Mandamus Against Secretary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.- The Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company, a corporation situated in the State of Louisiana, organized for the purpose of planting and growing sugar cane and manufacturing sugar, this afternoon filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a petition for a writ of mandamus directed against Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to compel those two officials to make a preliminary inspection of their works. The petition says that the company was induced to go into the sugar business by the Bounty act of Oct. 1, 1890. The Com-

by the Bounty act of Oct. 1, 1800. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued five licenses to them July 2, 1894, for their manufactories, which are situated at Amant, Houma, Monroe, St. James, and New Hope, and they were required to give honds for \$251,000.

There is a rule of the Treasury Department which requires preliminary inspection and supervision of a manufactory of sugar, and the petition says that the present is the time for the preliminary inspection of the company's works, but that both Commissioner Miller and Secretary Carlisle have refused to comply with this rule. They claim that this is illegal and will damage them to the extent of \$50,000. They say there is no substance to the pretext that the new Tariff law, which went into effect on Aug. 28 last, repeals and annuls this old law, and that the failure of the Government to inspect the works practically amounts to the destruction and confiscation of their property. A rule to show cause was issued by the court, returnable on Oct. 4.

### WE WORK WHILE THEY PLAY. Uncle Num Had to Do All the Policing o Behring Sen This Year.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Sept. 19.-The early ceturn of the Behring Sea fleet will be halled with delight by every taxpayer when he learns what an enormous outlay it requires while bearing no fruits. The patrolling of the sea through the season against pelagic scaling has cost the Government over \$400,000, while not a single legal seizure has been made. The only vessels captured were the Victoria sealers Wanderer captured were the Victoria sealers Wanderer and Favorite, both of which have since been terrible, and every vessel returning has had her hold full of skins. The American fleet has been doing all the work this season as it has in the past, Great Britain having but one vessel in the sea, while the United States had nine. If a private letter from Washington be correct, Secretary Herbert has been advised how this nation is being imposed upon, and has expressed the determination next season to send only the same number of revenue cutters as the British do. Our naval officers denounce the apathy of our consins, and say they put in their time fishing ns, and say they put in their time fishing and hunting, leaving the entire patrol work to be done by Americans.

## Pech's Queer Will. From the Chicago Daily News,

Prom the Chicago Daily Ness,

James Pech's last will and testament, hurriedly scrawled with a lead pencil on a torn sheet of grocer's paper a moment before he flung himself from the top of a lumber pile into the stagnant depths of the Chicago River yesterday, will be only partly carried out. The reason is because his friends say the document affords conclusive proof that the man was insane when he wrote it. This is a copy of the paper, which the officials in the Coroner's office any is one of the strangest documents of the kind ever penned;

"Last will and testament of James Pech: I bid good-by to all my Bohemian and Polish friends in Chicago. I bear ill will toward none. To my father in the old country I leave the sum of \$200, and to my bride that was to be I leave the same amount. I want a lot which I own to be sold, and the proceeds expended in giving me the finest burial possible. I want a fine coffin. My body must be taken to a Roman Catholic church, and services held. After I am buried I want my grave decorated with lanterns and candles. I want little girls to come and dance and sing on the top of it. Let here be a band of muste and beer. I want a headstone that must cost \$500. Have my last wishes carried out." Last will and testament of James Pech:

#### Hypnotism Over the Counter. From the Albany Express.

"Have you ever been hypnotized in a dry goods store?" asked a woman. "I mean, have you ever been waited on by clerks who abso-lutely force you to buy what you do not want-let me tell you what happened to me the other morning.

lately force you to buy what you do not want? Let me tell you what happened to me the other morning.

"I went into a store to buy a gown, and in a certain-astere one of those herrible hypnotic clerks fixed me with bis glittering eye and positively controlled my purchase. He messmerized me into letting him cut me off a gown pattern that I did not want; it did not suit me in color, design, or texture, yet there I stood spellbours and allowed the sciasors to seal my doom. A cast looy was then called to carry the purchase to the ining counter. On the way over there I emerged from my hymotized condition and had my revenge. What do you think I did? I turned a corner, scurried through crowds of other victims, got out a side door, and went about my business. No see in the store knew me, and I have fell better ever since. If the hypnotic clerk had trouble with the proprietor about that gown, so much the better. It will teach him not to exercise his mesmeric powers over helpless women."

# Found a Gold Ring in a Sea Fish.

Found a Gold Ring in a Sen Fish.

From the Florida Trass-Union,
Licut, James H. Minor of the police force was presented with a gold ring resterday by Capt. Harry H. Haywood, who at the time of coming in possession of the ring was in command of the Nova Scotia bark Alice. Capt. Haywood says that while the bark Alice was on her way from New York to Hayana he frequently passed the time in fishing, and on June 14, 1812, he caught a large bouite fish, which on being cut open was found to have a plain gold ring inside. It was the common belief of the sailors on the bark that the fish had bitten off the hand of a man who either feil overboard or went down with his ship. Capt. Haywood hastaken a greaf fancy to Licut, Minor and gave him the ring as a token of his friendship.

# Wheelman Walling Strangely Killed,

From the Cleveland Leader From the Cleveland Lender.

From Wayse, Ind., sept. 16. Walter Walling, youngest son of D. C. Walling, President of the Flint & Walling Masurfacturing Company of Kendaliville, met with a terribid death last fight. He was riding his bleyele and in the dark collided with a buggy. The handle har of his bleyele entered the young man's abdomen. Heath followed in a short time. Walling was a well-known Indiana bleyelist, and find participated in contests all over northern Indiana. He was 20 years of age.

He Suppose I should ask your father if I ould marry you. Do you think I would stand chance?

e-No. Your case would be hopeless.

... That interesting ceremony of formally releasing a widow from her bond to her brother in law is really an inberitance from that remote period when the Hebrew wife was little betree than a chattel, and when she was inherited like other things to her husband's brother. A somewhat similar relation of whice and brother-in-law has existed among many peoples, though its traces are seldem found among so mattle

civilised and so fruly religious a race as the believes,
—lee cattling for other than local uses is a compararively new industry in the Adirondack region, though the core take water and the severe winters make add rondack ice of excellent quality. One railway line cuts across a corner of a con iderable take, and ice is out at that point by the hundred tons and shipped by rail to storehouses nearer to the region to be supplied, Fermanent campers fill their ice houses for a triffe in midwinter, when labor in the Adirondacks is abundant and correspondingly cheap.

It is the tempting cheapness of quarrying along the Palisades that has doomed them seemingly to rufa. The rock formation there is such that gravity does half the work. A large charge of blasting poweler touched off in a small tunnel at the base of a column a hundred feet high tumbles down an enormous mass. The rock is easily cut into paving stones, and it fails where there is small labor in loading it on house the boats that carry it to market. There is a steady demand for the stone here and elsewhere.

has quit the Adfrondacks the smaller lakes are often frozen over, and by the middle of December they are so frostbound with from twenty to thirty inches of the that heavy wagons may cross them in safety. Take is adition of the lakes until late in March April it has disappeared, though it sometimes largers into May. After that come three or four weeks of cold spring, then the hot days of mid-June arrive and true summer is attained by July 1.

-It is characteristic of autumn weather to the Adlcondacks that with bright skies overhead one warmer out of doors than indoors without a first one's bedroom almost fey and so provinging only the heaviest blankers can keep When one emerges half an hour to one finds the morning air delightfully fresh and crisp. but free from the chill of the bedroom, and the sur soon warms beneath the sun, and becomes a much more comfortable place than a house

There is a perpetual reminder that Delaware was once part of Pennsylvania in the atrong Quaker ele-ment on the northern border of the little State. This people are for the most part descendants of Ousker immigrants of the seventeenth century, and they, their houses, and their lands bear the strong impress of the sect. Men and women still wear the Quaket garb, still preserve the friendly speech. The farm-houses are plain substantial brick or stone buildings the barns are ample, the horses and cattle are sleek, the very fields look as though they had been swept,

The region that these people inhalit is famous for its pleture-que lovelines.

—Now that smuggling no longer has the smack of daring, but is merely a matter of double-bottomed trunks or bribing Custom House officers, the business of the revenue marine has lost its romance and interest, and no one can wonder that the officers of the service long for a change. It is dull business cruising round a harbor on hot and drowsy summer after noons and ordering this or that craft from forbidden anchorage. Not even the neat uniforms and the semi military discipline of the officers can persuade them that they are the real thing, and their greatest grievance after all is less the material one of pay and pension than the lack of rank and standing with naval

-New Yorkers who have learned to exercise what the Socialists call the social instinct, and what other folks esteem a manifestation of public spirit, do not forget their training when away from home. If you see a man in the country pocketing a piece of waste paper in preference to throwing it on the ground, you may be pretty sure he is a New Yorker. It is this respect for public rights, as yet but imperfectly developed, that is likely to distinguish the New Yorker from other men in future. It is learned not only on the streets and in the parks, but as well in the apartment houses of all degrees. The quarrel some intimacy of village life would not be endured by the tenants of a New York apartment house.

a humble stroller, "but the juxtaposition of two signs in a restaurant where I took my lunch the other day did strike me as rather queer. The restaurant was one of a name noted not less for the wide ramifications of its places through various cities than for the plous mottoes that everywhere adorn their walls. framed inscription in red and blue and black against

'Strength and Gladness are in His Presence, Glory and Tougrape in His Place,

Glory and Tougrape in His Place,

received an incongruous commentary from the warning, equally pertinent, just at its left:

"Watch Your Hat and Coat.

"The Proprietor will not be responsible for coats,

hats, umbrellas, or parcels of his patrons." It was a relief, after trying vainly to reconcile the two, to rest upon the placard below both, bearing the inscription redolent of autumn and barvest joys: "'Pumpkin Pie 5 Cents.'"

-- Said a gentleman recently returned from a visit to

Maine: "On the afternoon of the late State election there Tom Reed sat in the reading room of the Cumberland Club in Portland with a group of friends drifted upon the probable size of his majority, 'Don't be too sanguine, boys,' drawled the big counter of quorums. 'We mustn't be surprised if the figures should fall below the great race of two years ago.' one of the group said: 'Now that the voting is over and the decision made, let's pool a dollar aptece and guess at the size of Tom's majority.' So the dollars and the guesses, written on slips, were dropped into a hat, and then the guesses were read. They ranged from 4,000 to 5,100, the last named guess being re-garded as extravawantly high. A few minutes later the Reed men were shouting over returns, that, roll-ing in without change of tenor, soon indicated the un-precedented majority of 8,400."

-Safes are not the only things that are got in and out of buildings through the windows; planes are moved in and out in that way frequently. In these days of flats very many more planes than formerly are used on floors above the first. It is quite a job to carry a plane up three or four flights of stairs or more, and sometimes doors or stairs are so built that it is impossible, or there is danger of marring plaster or paper, and so the plano is taken out or in from the street through a window. A tackie is made fast on the roof and carried over the cornice and down the front of the house. The window sash is taken out. If the plane is to go out it is brought to the window, blanketed, and a sling is placed around it. The tackle is hooked on and it is hoisted clear of the window slil uyed out from the face of the building, and lowered; ften directly upon the truck, without having touched the sidewalk at all, and planes are often heisted in in the same manner. Those unfamiliar with this way of handling pianes are apt to be surprised at the smoothness and celerity with which the work is done.

—Colorado and New Mexico orchardists are exempt from all disaster from drought such as has diminished the crops and profits of Eastern fruit growers this year. In the far Western arid country, where grow ers must depend wholly on irrigation for moisture for their orchards, the expense of ditching is compensated by the good result that they can absolutely regulate the water supply the trees shall receive. The soil of the Rocky Mountain slopes is peculiarly adapted for fruits, grapes, and berries, and the people of those regions more and more are entering upon this branch of farming. In New Mexico orchards are being planted on a scale rivalling those of California, with the ad-vantage that a finer quality of fruit can be raised to be sold in a much nearer market. A scheme is now under way to plant a 10,000-acre orehard in the Perca Valley, near Roswell, with the intention that 2,000-acres of trees shall be set out this fall. A Missouri firm will plant 1,000 acres of land to apple trees this au tumn in Chaves county, and in several places in that county the preparations for setting out hundreds of acres are being made. The shipment of grapes to the East from the upper and middle Rio Grande valleys has for years been an important and increasing item of railroad freight, and this fruit commands a price usually a half higher than the California grape:

The recent discovery that it was a sixteen-year-old boy, Henry Graeme, that had been personating a girl Etta, the servant in a Brooklyn house, finds its counterpart occasionally among the Mexican house-hold in the Spanish-American regions of the United States. Cases in these regions are not infrequent of persons, male by sex, who all their lives have chosen to wear woman's clothes and to fibor at those household avocations reckneed distinctively as woman's. Such a case is thus described by a visitor to New Mexico:
"Stopping to dine at a little planta about twenty
miles south of Santa Fé, my driver, an old timer, called my attention to what seemed a strapping woman working among the female servants of the wealthy old Mexi-can don's household across the war. This slab-sided, rather ungainly person with coarse features and a chin that suggested the razor, was attired in a calico gown. were gold earrings, and had the hair braided behind 'It's a man, such as it is' said the driver. 'All he has to say about his wearing of woman's togs is that when a boy his mother always dressed him in girl's clother, and he never learned to dress differently. As he grew up he was set to work about the house with the women, where he is now, treated with about the same sort of forlearance and contempt that a "squaw man" receives among Indians. As I put it up, it was to get rid of being set to the hard, dangerous work of eding cattle and sheep when Indians were had to the Territory, that cowardly boys, growing up to be peons, virtually slaves, to the washing Mexicans, closes to be squaws and work with the women. You'll find such cases now here and there in the Mexican town